SHARP

ENGLISH

DLNA-
Installation Guide

for LAN connections

Experience Reality

AQUOS LCD-TVs – Spring/Summer 2011

LE820 - LE822 - LE814 - LE824 - LE914 - LE925

Contents:

1. Preparation of the PC (Enabling multimedia folder)
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In case during the installation of the DLNA function at your SHARP LCD tv from the 81x - , 82x - oder 92x - series you encounter any problems, use the following instructions for installation.
In the following part of the manual you will find examples of installations and answers to frequently asked questions concerning the above-mentioned device series:

Preparation of the LCD-TV device:

Connect the PC and the LCD-TV to the router with a LAN cable and run a software update on the LCD-TV.
You can find latest software in the service section of www.sharp.de website on the Internet.
After updating software start the installation of the TV again!
In order to do so choose the menu **"Set up"**,
After entering the menu highlight **„ Reset "** and confirm your choice with the **„OK "-** button on the remote control. Confirm the resetting and restarting of the device (see instruction manual). This will take a few seconds. Afterwards the image of installation will appear on the device. Carry it out according to your local conditions.

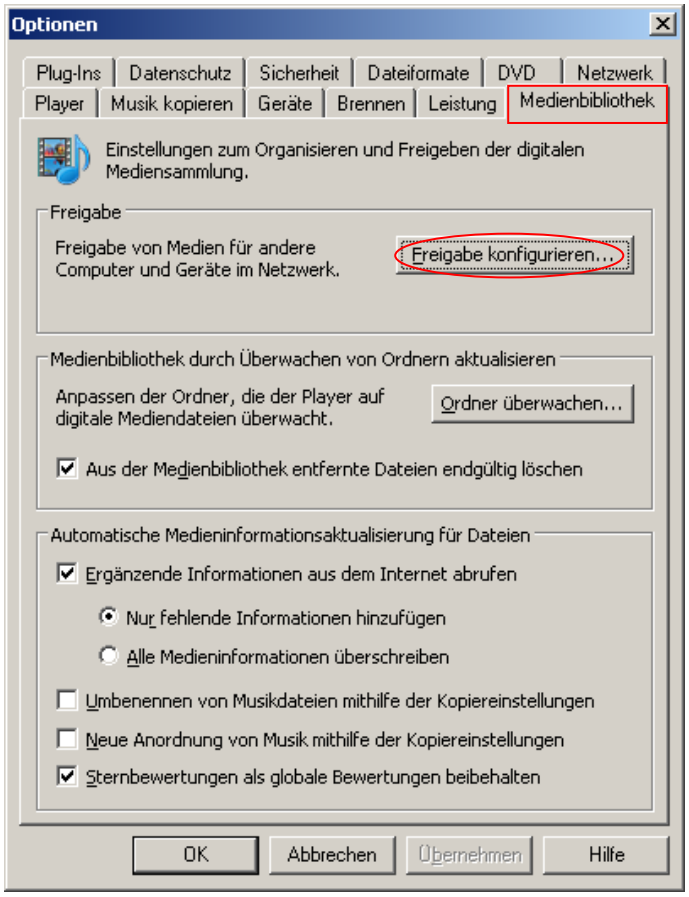
DLNA – Settings for PC's with Windows XP and Mediaplayer version 11 or higher

1. Launch Mediaplayer (version 11 or higher) and switch on the LCD-TV!

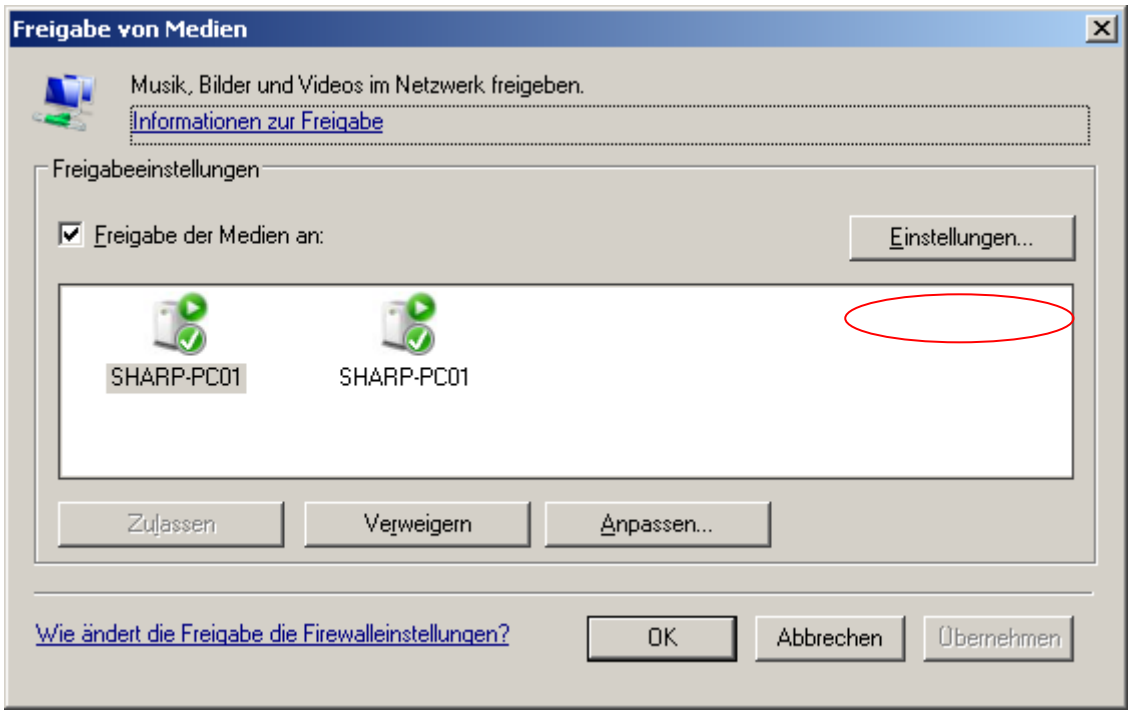
Choose "Extras " and later "Options ".

2. The following notice will appear. Choose the tab "Media Library".

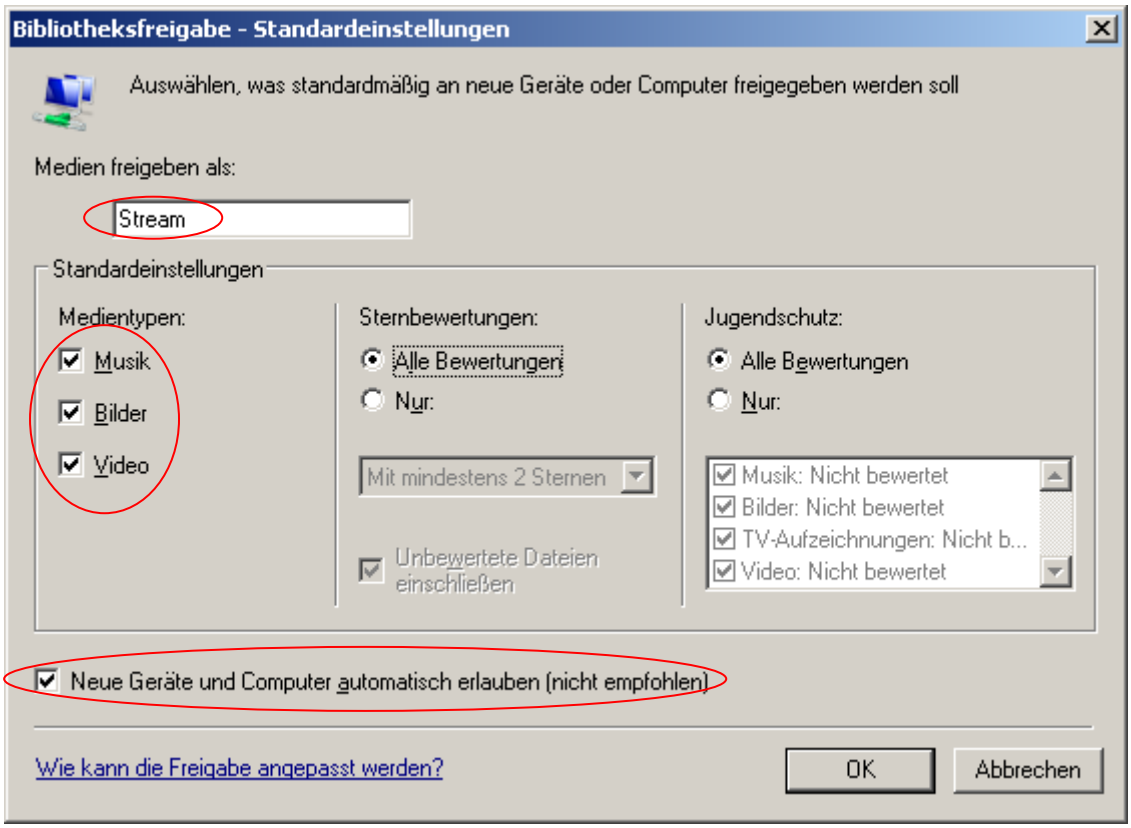
Click “Set up enabling".



3. Now choose "Settings" (the number of displayed devices may vary).

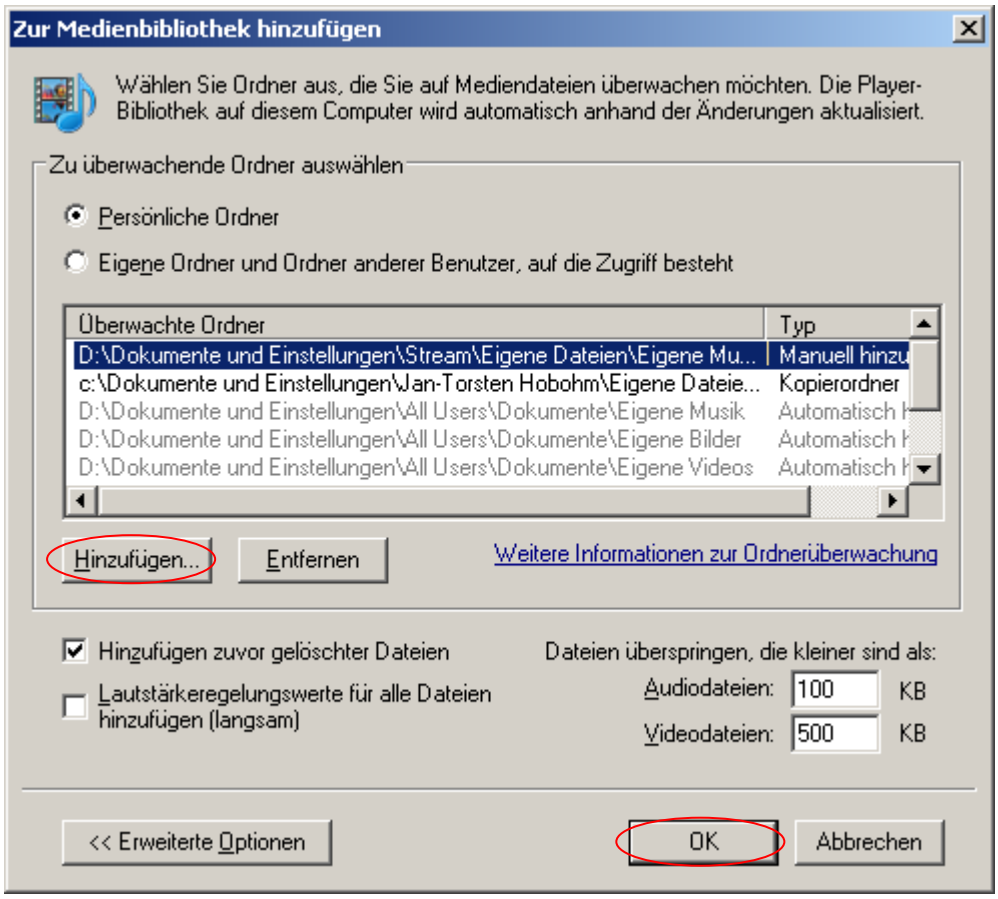


4. If necessary change the name in the field "Enable media as:"
The name will later appear on the TV.
Now tick the points "Mdia types" and "Automatically allow new devices and computers".

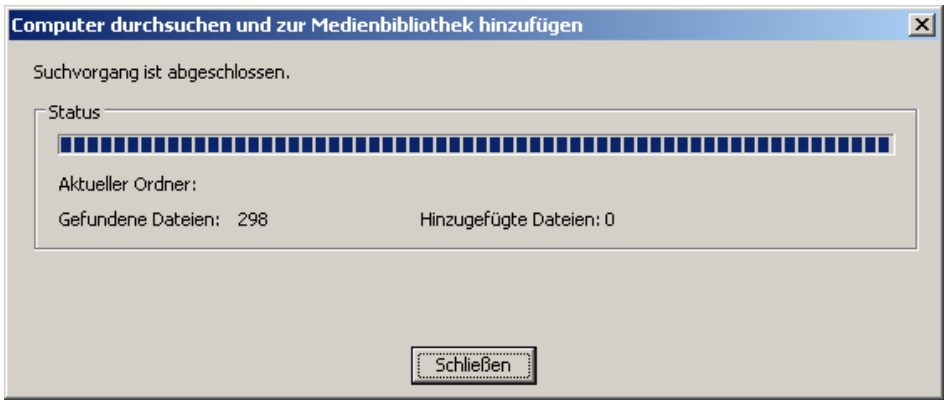


5. In the end it is necessary to choose multimedia folders for enabling.
Click "File" and later "Add to the library".

6. Click "Add" and choose the folders which contain photos or music in order to add them.



After confirming with "OK" the folders will be automatically added by Windows. In case at an earlier point in time this choice was already made the number of just added files will be displayed as "0".



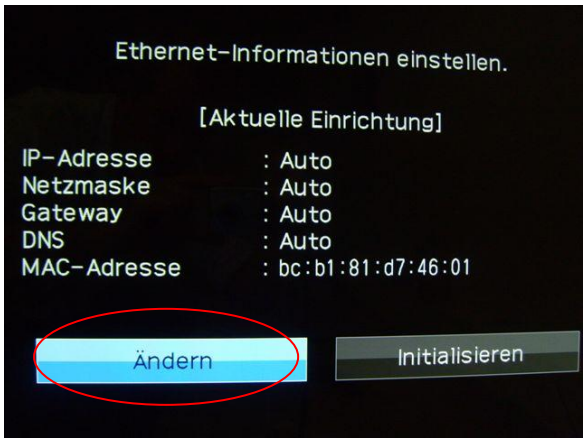
The preparation of the PC is now complete. **The PC must be restarted, so that all settings can be taken over.**
Afterwards you can continue the setting up of the LCD-TV.

Preparation of the LCD-TV device:

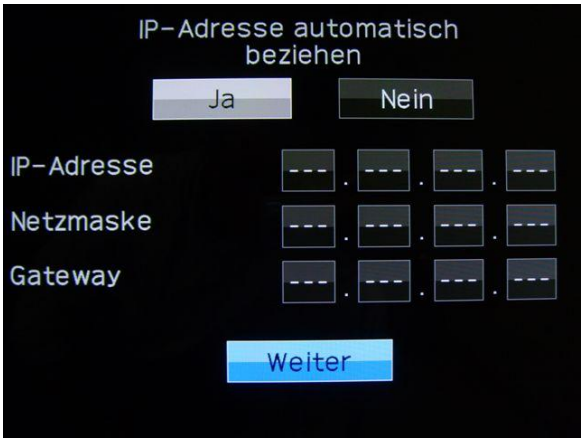
1. Switch on the TV and use the selector button to choose the point home network:

2. Afterwards press the **menu-button** → **Setup** → → **Ethernet- Settings** and after that the **OK-button**.

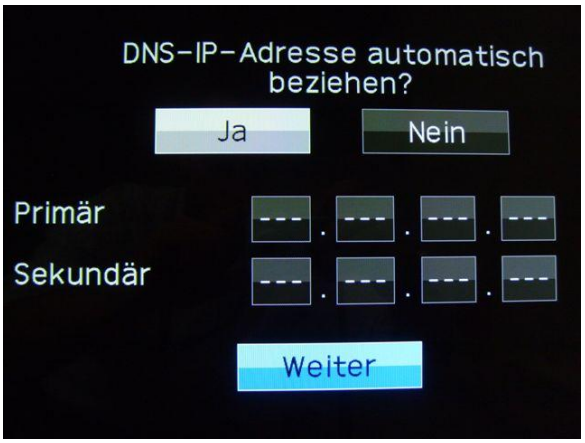
3. The following menu will appear. Next choose **"Initialise "** and **"Change ".**



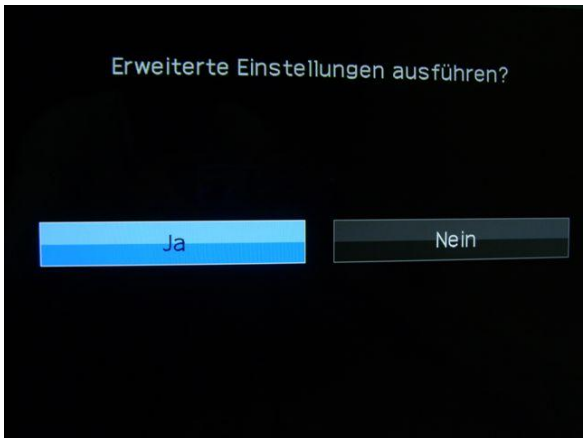
4. In case your router is set on DHCP, in the point 'Obtain IP address automatically' choose **"Yes "** and later "**Continue**".
Note that automatic acquisition of the address is not possible when your router is configured so that access is granted only to particular MAC-addresses.



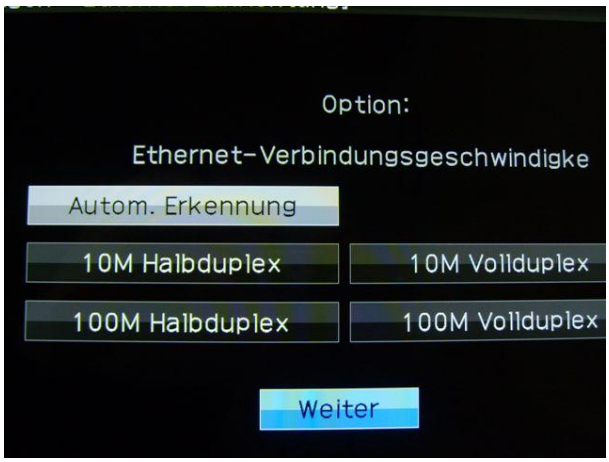
5. In the point Obtain DNS-IP-Address automatically choose "**Yes** " and later choose "**Continue "**.



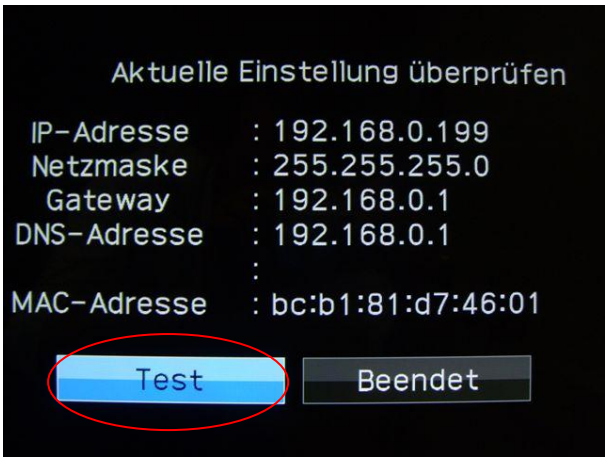
6. Confirm 'Conduct Advanced Set-up?' with "**Yes** ".



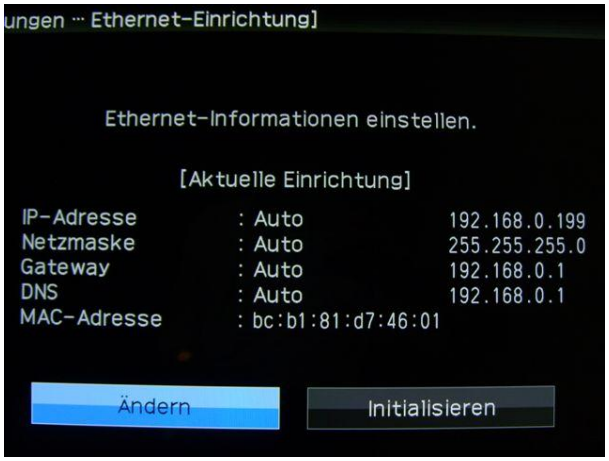
7. In Ethernet-Connection Speed choose "**Automatic Identification** " confirm it and choose "**Continue** ".



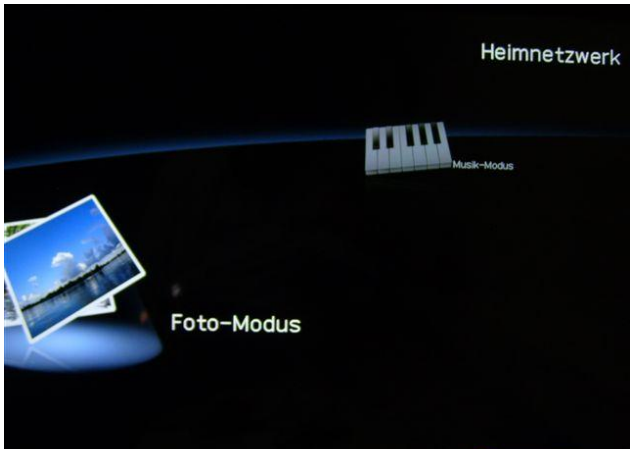
8. On the next image you will see the point **„Test "**. As soon as you choose "**Test** " the LCD-TV device will automatically obtain the IP address after checking you can finalize this point with "**Completed** ".



9. The current configuration will appear as confirmation. Exit this view by using the **Menu-Button** (End).

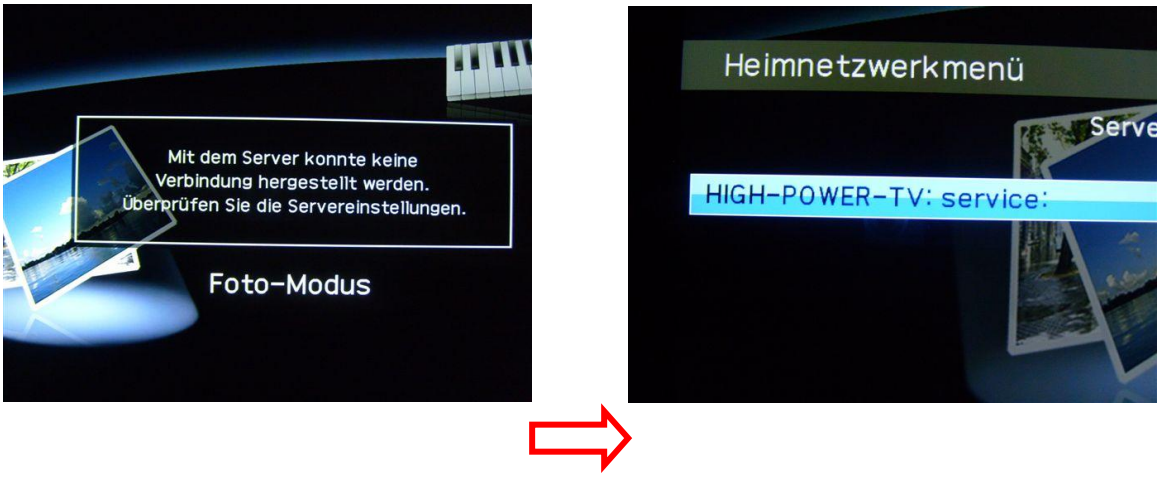


10. Now you should be able to choose both photos and music files from the media library of the PC connected over the router.



11. In photo mode (confirm with "**OK-button** ") choose **Images**, and then e.g. "**All Images** " and later the corresponding photograph.

12. If the server in photo or music mode is not recognized rightaway, choose using the button B the network menu and with the button Y run a new search.



DLNA set-up is now finished.

3. Description of DLNA terms.

This compendium was prepared with the aid of the Internet website www.wikipedia.de
You can find further information concerning this subject on the same webpage.

DLNA - Digital Living Network Alliance (DLNA)

is an international association of producers of computers, entertainment electronics and mobiles whose goal is to achieve compatibility of devices from various producers from the branch of consumer and home appliances.

Ethernet

is a technology for cable data network, which originally was designed for local data networks (LAN's) and which is also described as LAN-technology. It enables data exchange in form of data packets between devices (computers, printers, etc.) connected to the local network (LAN). Currently transfer rates of 10 Megabit/s, 100 Megabit/s (Fast Ethernet), 1 Gigabit/s (Gigabit Ethernet) up to 10 Gigabit/s are specified. In its orgiginal meaning LAN covers the area of a single building, but nowadays through optical fibers Ethernet connects also devices located far from each other.

DHCP - Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol

enables the allotment of network configuration to clients through a server. Through DHCP the automatic connection of a computer to the existing network is possible without manual configuration.

IP-Address

is an address in computer networks, which - like for example the Internet – rests upon the Internet protocol (IP). It is allocated to devices, which are connected to the network and thus makes the devices detectable and accessible. The IP-Address can denominate an individual recipient or a group

of recipients (multicast, broadcast). The other way round, numerous IP addresses can be allocated to one computer.

DNS - Domain Name System

is one of the most important services in the network. Its main task is answering inquiries about name resolution**.**

Router

is a network device, which connects or disconnects - depending on the point of view - numerous computer networks. In the process the router analyses incoming data packages according to their target addresses and blocks them or transmits them.